

Scraps and Facts.

—Engineer Williams, while alone on his locomotive on a Virginia railroad, recently felt an attack of heart disease coming, but, before dying, was able to whistle down brakes and close the throttle, thus averting a disaster.

—Ex-Governor Sprague has filed a petition at the office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court of Washington county, Rhode Island, praying for divorce from his wife, Catharine Chase Sprague, on the ground of adultery and neglect of her duties as a wife.

—A dispatch from Knoxville, Tenn., states that an immense rock fell from Loudon bluff, Saturday, while a freight train on the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad was passing, smashing the engine and demolishing two cars.

—The South has more than doubled the amount of its cotton manufacturing capital in the ten years just closed. The North did not add quite eighteen per cent. to her capital. The South nearly doubled her production of cotton goods.

—Dr. Oscar Jennings, a physician of standing in Paris, writes to the London *Lancet* that in the treatment of mental disease he has constantly used music, which calms and soothes the mind, and is too precious an agent to be neglected. Consents form a part of the regular treatment in many asylums.

—Brigham Young's grave is in the corner of the Mormon cemetery at Salt Lake City. It is covered by a slab of granite, but there is no name or inscription of any kind. Outside of Brigham's personal graveyard, the grounds are so shabby that they might be taken for a dumping place for garbage.

—Census Agent Butterfield, who made the census report in South Carolina, makes an emphatic denial of a statement attributed to him in a New York paper complaining of the treatment he received in South Carolina. He says he experienced nothing but courtesy, which has been fully acknowledged in his report to the census office.

—Mr. Henry Bergh has drawn up a bill for presentation to the New York Legislature, providing severe corporal punishment for any male person who shall hereafter wilfully beat his wife or any other female. The lashes are to be administered by the sheriff or a deputy, in as private a manner as possible, and in the presence of a physician.

—St. Louis gamblers propose to evade State laws next spring by fitting out a boat on the Mississippi River, with a large cabin for keno and smaller rooms for faro, roulette and hazard. Each passenger is to pay \$1 fare, and three fourths of the fares are to constitute "pots" for the game, the bank deducting the usual commission.

—The annual report of the commissioners of emigration for the year 1880 was completed on the 25th. The total number of passengers arriving at Castle Garden was 372,880. Of this number, 104,204 came from Germany, 66,899 from Ireland, 33,768 from England, and 10,190 from Italy. The report recommends that Congress make such laws as may be required touching immigration.

—Virginia is to have a civil rights case as to a public school. At Lynchburg a white girl was dismissed from school because she lived with a negro family and had a reputation somewhat doubtful. All the other scholars quit when she entered. So it was a necessity to turn her off or shut up school. Suit has been brought against the District School Board at Lynchburg.

—Senator Bruce has written a letter to a friend of his in Memphis, in which he says that he has studied all the great questions of public moment since he entered the Senate, and he thinks he is prepared to perform the functions of a cabinet officer, if Gen. Garfield appoints him to one. He says it would be eminently wise to give his race such a recognition.

—"Romeo and Juliet" has been enacted in real life in Stuttgart. A student in love with a very pretty girl repeatedly written to her parents for their consent to a marriage. Receiving no reply, he poisoned himself at the girl's lodgings. Next day came a letter with the parents' consent. At the funeral the girl swallowed poison, and fell lifeless into the arms of one of the chorists singing over the grave.

—Secretary Sherman, in his speech at Columbus, Ohio, Wednesday evening, said the South was about to be a land of wealth and population; that we have been surprised by the returns of the census from the South, but that he expected more to be expected, and that he expected her long to see a happy South, adding to the wealth, population and energy of the country, and contributing all the great staples that add to wealth and population.

—Few are aware how near completion is a new railroad across the continent. But 50 miles separate the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad, going west from the Southern Pacific, coming east. But a few days more and passengers can cross the continent on a road which escapes the regions of snow and ice. Not much further than made about the new semi-tropical route, but it is a great achievement, nevertheless.

—John Loyd, colored, of Atlanta, Ga., drank a half pint of whisky Friday night for a quarter. After swallowing it, he offered to bet another quarter that he could drink a pint more. This feat he also accomplished, and soon after he offered to bet fifty cents that he could swallow still another pint. The bet was taken, and he drank the liquor; but just as it disappeared, he fell to the floor unconscious, and remained in that condition until ten o'clock at night, when he died.

—Under the title "Statistics of the Jews of the United States," the Union of American Hebrew Congregations has published Mr. Wm. H. Hackensack's report. He has been engaged some five years in collecting and arranging the "Statistics," from which we obtain the following summary: Jewish population of the United States, about 250,000; number of congregation, 278, with a membership of about 13,000; value of real estate and other property (synagogues, hospitals, cemeteries, &c.) owned by the congregations and benevolent societies, about \$7,000,000.

—A dispatch from Jacksonville, Florida, says that a contract has just been agreed upon between the authorities of Florida and J. Coryell, of Jacksonville, and A. B. Linderham, representing capitalists of Philadelphia and the Pacific coast, to drain Lake Okeechobee in South Florida. When carried out, this undertaking will reclaim 12,000,000 acres of the best sugar land in the world. The territory reclaimed will include the celebrated Everglades. This is the largest contract on record, and when completed Florida can produce more sugar than the United States now consumes.

—The Secretaries of State and War met the joint committee on the Yorktown celebration at the War Department, Saturday, to examine the model of the monument commemorating the surrender of Cornwallis. Several suggestions were made as to the inscription to be placed on the monument; one by Senator Johnston that the inscription on the north side shall conform literally to the resolution passed by the Continental Congress, and one by Representative Goode that it should be stated that 5,500 Virginia militia were present, and no other militia were sent to be there. Bedford limestone, a peculiar stone found in Indiana, was recommended as the material of which to construct the monument, but Senator Johnston argued that it should be constructed of Virginia granite.

—The House committee on census has agreed to report to the House of Representatives Cox's apportionment bill, with amendments increasing the number of representation from 301 to 311, and striking out the second and third sections of the bill, which provided that a Representative or Representatives from any new State should be added to this number, and also the mode of electing

Representatives. The new basis of apportionment is as follows: Alabama, 8; Arkansas, 5; California, 5; Colorado, 1; Connecticut, 4; Delaware, 1; Florida, 2; Georgia, 10; Illinois, 19; Indiana, 13; Iowa, 10; Kansas, 6; Kentucky, 10; Louisiana, 6; Maine, 4; Maryland, 6; Massachusetts, 11; Michigan, 10; Minnesota, 5; Mississippi, 7; Missouri, 14; Nebraska, 3; Nevada, 1; New Hampshire, 2; New Jersey, 7; New York, 32; North Carolina, 9; Ohio, 20; Oregon, 1; Pennsylvania, 27; Rhode Island, 2; South Carolina, 6; Tennessee, 10; Texas, 10; Vermont, 2; Virginia, 10; West Virginia, 4; Wisconsin, 8.

The Yorkville Enquirer.



YORKVILLE, S. C.:

THURSDAY MORNING, FEB. 3. 1881.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

In the Senate on the 24th, Mr. Logan made an ineffectual attempt to take up his bill for the retirement of Gen. Grant. A lengthy debate followed, and his motion to take up the bill was lost by a vote of 25 to 29. The Senate then took up the Indian Land in Severalty bill, discussion upon which occupied the remainder of the day.

In the House, Mr. Cox, of New York, chairman of the committee on census, reported back the bill for the apportionment of representatives in Congress among the several States. Mr. Sherwin, of Illinois, presented the minority report. Both reports were ordered printed and recommitted. Mr. Cox stated that the majority bill provided for 311 members, while the minority amendment provided for 319 members. He would offer his bill, which provides for 319 members, as a substitute, and would call up the bill for consideration to-morrow morning. Mr. Money, of Mississippi, reported from the committee on post offices and roads, a resolution directing that committee to inquire into the expediency of establishing a postal telegraph system under the Government of the United States; also, into the cost of reproducing facilities for transmitting telegraph messages equal to those now possessed by existing corporations, and granting it power to send for persons and papers. There being no report accompanying the resolution, it was not received. The remainder of the day was devoted to the consideration of the post office appropriation bill.

In the Senate on the 25th, at the conclusion of the regular morning business, Mr. Logan renewed his motion of the previous day to postpone the pending order to take up the Grant retirement bill. The motion was rejected by a vote of 25 to 28. The bill appropriating \$500,000 for the completion of the tenth census was taken up and passed. The Indian Land in Severalty bill was discussed until adjournment.

In the House, the Senate amendments to the Military Academy appropriation bill were concurred in. The post office appropriation bill was taken up and passed.

In the Senate on the 27th, Mr. Ingalls submitted a resolution that the Senate will be ready to receive the House of Representatives in the Senate Chamber on Wednesday, February 8th, at 12 o'clock, m., for the purpose of being present at the opening and counting of the votes for President and Vice-President of the United States; that two persons be appointed tellers on the part of the Senate to make a list of the votes for President and Vice-President of the United States which they shall be declared; that result shall be delivered to the President of the Senate, who shall announce the state of the vote, which shall be entered on the journals, and if it shall appear that a choice has been made agreeably to the Constitution, such entry on the journals shall be deemed a sufficient declaration thereof. Mr. Whyte objected to the present consideration of this resolution, and it was laid over and ordered printed. The Indian Land in Severalty bill was discussed without action, and after an executive session, the Senate adjourned.

In the House, Mr. Money, of Mississippi, chairman of the committee on post offices and post roads, reported back the resolution directing that committee to inquire into the expediency of establishing a telegraphic postal system under the Government of the United States, and also into the cost of reproducing facilities for transmitting telegraph messages equal to those now possessed by existing corporations and into the cost of operating same and granting to the committee leave to send for persons and papers. Placed on the House calendar. Mr. Bicknell, of Indiana, called up the resolution proposing a joint rule for counting the electoral vote. The Republicans resorted to filibustering tactics and thwarted Mr. Bicknell's motion. The day was thus consumed, and at 5:15 the House adjourned.

In the Senate, on the 27th, Mr. Whyte reported favorably the House concurrent resolution for printing 30,000 copies of the Entomological Commission's report on the cotton worm, with the means of counteracting its ravages. The bill was passed. Mr. Garland introduced a bill to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy. Referred to the committee on judiciary. The naval appropriation bill was passed.

In the House, Mr. Money, of Mississippi, from the committee on post offices and post roads, reported the post office bill. Recommended and ordered printed. The contested election case of Yates vs. Martin, from North Carolina, occupied the remainder of the session.

In the Senate on the 28th, credentials were presented of the following Senators elect, whose terms begin on the 4th of March, 1881. Eugene Hale, of Maine; Joseph R. Hawley, of Connecticut; J. R. McMillan, of Minnesota. Among the bills introduced was one to aid the United States Postal Telegraph Company in the construction and operation of postal telegraph lines. Mr. Wallace introduced a joint resolution, proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, changing the mode of electing President and Vice-President of the United States. The bill dispenses with the Electoral College, and provides for an election by the people by secret ballot, by direct vote, each State to have as many districts as it has Senators and members in Congress, and each district to have one vote—the vote to be canvassed by a State Board of Canvassers, con-

sisting of the Governor, Chief Justice, and Secretary of State. Their return to be made to the Speaker of the House, and to be conclusive proof of the result. The votes are to be counted by Congress in joint convention, and a plurality vote to elect. The bill was temporarily laid on the table—Mr. Wallace stating that he would at a future time ask to submit remarks upon it. In executive session the Senate rejected the nomination of Robert M. Wallace to be United States Marshal of South Carolina.

In the House, the committee on printing reported a joint resolution, which was passed, for the printing of 50,000 copies of the special report of the commissioner of agriculture, relative to the diseases of swine and other domestic animals. The remainder of the session was occupied with the private calendar.

In the Senate on the 29th, Mr. Edmunds submitted a resolution, which was adopted without dissent, instructing the judiciary committee to inquire and report its opinion touching the constitutional legality of the votes of any electoral college given for President and Vice-President of the United States on the day for the counting of votes of electors in all the States. Mr. Lamar presented the credentials of James Z. George, Senator elect from Mississippi, as successor of Senator Bruce, for the term beginning March 4, 1881. Mr. Ingalls called up his electoral count resolution for the counting of the vote in the Senate chamber. On motion of Mr. Bayard, after a lengthy discussion, it was referred to a committee on the electoral count, by a party vote—29 to 17. The Indian Land in Severalty bill came up as the regular order and occupied the remainder of the day, and at 4:30 the Senate adjourned.

The session of the House was occupied with the contested case from North Carolina—Yates vs. Martin—which, by a vote of 115 to 103, was decided in favor of Mr. Yates, Democrat, and that gentleman appeared and took the oath of office.

SOUTH CAROLINA NEWS.

—The publication of Republican newspapers will shortly be commenced at Greenville and Sumter.

—The only grain elevator on the South Atlantic coast, was put in operation at Port Royal on Thursday last. It has a capacity of 100,000 bushels.

—The popular vote for President in South Carolina is reported by the *Baltimore Sun* as follows: Hancock, 112,312; Garfield, 58,071; Weaver, 566. Total vote 170,949.

—It is estimated that at least twenty thousand dollars worth of spirituous liquors were sold at Greenwood, Abbeville county, last year.

—The Supreme and Circuit Court Judges will meet in Columbia to day, for the purpose of electing commissioners to revise the laws and make a penal code.

—A postoffice has been opened at Cornwell's Turnout on the Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta Railroad, in Chester county, and Mr. W. H. Neal has been appointed post master.

—The directors of the Cheraw and Chester Railroad have authorized the president to get up estimates for the cost of a bridge across the Catawba river, the work to be undertaken as early as day as is consistent with the finances of the company.

—The seats of the Democratic Congressmen for the first, second, third and fifth districts, are being contested by Republicans. By Sam Lee in the first district, E. W. Mackey in the second, C. J. Stobrand in the third, and Richard Smalls in the fifth.

—Benjamin Schnell and Hattie Gertrude Posey, the latter only 8 years old, of Atlanta, Georgia, were married at Seneca City, South Carolina, on Tuesday, by Trial Justice James, with the full approval of the child's mother, who witnessed the ceremony.

—The Pelzer Manufacturing Company, of Charleston, propose to erect a cotton factory, with a capital of four hundred thousand dollars, at Williamston, in Anderson county. The first day on which the books were opened, seven-eighths of the stock was subscribed. On the second day the balance was subscribed.

—The Camperdown Mills, near Greenville, are unable to fill their orders with the present force employed, and the superintendent is now forced to run all night as well as all day. He has issued circulars calling for two hundred and fifty additional operatives to whom good wages and steady work is promised.

—The office and material of the *Lancaster Review* was entirely destroyed by fire on Monday last week. The loss is estimated at \$4,000, two thousand two hundred dollars of which is covered by insurance. The origin of the fire is ascribed to an incendiary. The proprietors announce that the publication of the paper will be resumed as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made.

—Mr. John Williams, of Spartanburg, has a half-bounce musket ball which was lately cut from a pine tree at Blackstock in that county. This ball had been there long enough to have 101 rings of growth around it, showing that it was shot about 1778 or 1779. It is supposed that it was used during the Revolutionary skirmish at that place.

—An effort is being made to raise enough capital to start a cotton factory at Hodges, in Abbeville county. Fifteen or twenty thousand dollars have been subscribed by persons living at Hodges, and an engine of one hundred and fifty horse power has been pledged in the way of stock. The projectors of the movement expect to secure \$80,000 to \$80,000 in subscriptions, and have the factory in operation by the first of next October.

—The Wilmington, Columbia and Augusta Railroad Company, has presented a petition to the City Council of Columbia, asking the exchange of an eligible and unencumbered tract of land in another part of the city, belonging to the company, for the "Potter's Field," a place used for many years for burying the friendless poor of that city. The railroad company wish to erect on the ground a large depot and make other improvements required for the use of the railroad. The company promises to make such removal of remains to their ceded lot as the city may require.

—The Piedmont Factory building, in the vicinity of Greenville, has been recently more than doubled in size, making it the largest factory building in the South. A correspondent says: "It will use 12,000 bales of cotton a year, and one hundred thousand dollars of wages will be paid to its operatives. The daily capacity of the mill will be thirty two thousand yards of cloth. The new machinery will be put in as speedily as possible, and people are moving in every day to commence

making cloth. Five years ago there was not a single house where the factory is located, while to-day there are one hundred and forty-seven, besides the huge factory building, which is to support fifteen hundred people. It is to the energy and inflexible determination of Col. H. P. Hammett that so many people are indebted for their means of living. Beginning under the most inauspicious circumstances, he has continued to advance the interest of the factory until now its stock is never offered for sale."

NORTH CAROLINA NEWS.

—Mrs. Goodson, widow of S. W. Goodson, who was killed by the falling of the trestle of the Carolina Central Railroad, at Indian Creek, claims \$15,000 damages, and will sue the road for that amount.

—In the Senate of the North Carolina Legislature, a bill has been introduced proposing an amendment to the constitution to the effect that after 1895 no one who cannot read or write shall be allowed to vote.

—A negro named Bob Hennegan was found dead in a creek in Mecklenburg county, his head beat into a jelly and a chain around his neck. Four negro men have been arrested and committed to jail charged with the murder.

—The North Carolina Legislature will probably order a special election for May or August, to find out the popular sentiment on the question of prohibition. If the people are in favor of prohibition, the Governor will be requested to call an extra session of the Legislature to pass at once an unqualified prohibitory law.

—A freight train on the N. C. Railroad, consisting of 18 cars, including a passenger coach, was wrecked near Gibsonville station, fifteen miles east of Greensboro, at 9 o'clock last Sunday night. The engine and twelve cars left the track, going down an embankment eight feet high. Conductor Halsey and Fireman Hanning were instantly killed. Engineer Murphy had his left arm broken and was badly scalded. The passengers escaped without injury. The cause of the accident is unknown.

—The Raleigh *Farmer and Mechanic* says: Strange as it may seem, there have been more than 40 persons burned to death in North Carolina within the three months past, including the ten who were burned on the railroads. The extraordinary prevalence of these disasters is doubtless due to the cold weather. Our people are so much unaccustomed to such seasons, that the generality of dwellings are totally unprepared for them, and the big fire places are piled high with fuel, and a little carelessness on the part of those standing around the hearth does the mischief.

—The Lincoln *Progress* says that the track layers of the Chester and Lenoir Railroad are within five miles of that town, and the road will be completed to that place by the 15th instant. Of the progress of the road further on, the *Newton Enterprise* says that contracts for getting out timber for the ties between Newton and Lincolnton have been let out, and the contractors are going ahead with the work. George Setzer, Esq., President of the Catawba railroad contractors, informs the *Enterprise* that operations will be commenced between Newton and Lincolnton by early spring, and the work will be rapidly pushed to completion.

EDITORIAL INKLINGS.

How Congress Passes a Bill.

—In reply to a correspondent, who asks for information on this subject, the *New York Journal of Commerce* says:

One branch of Congress passes a bill and sends it to the other. If the latter adopts it precisely as it passed, it then goes to the President for his approval. But if the bill is amended or changed on its passage in the other branch, it is sent back with such changes to the house in which it originated. If these amendments are there adopted, it then goes to the President, but if not, it is sent back to the house where the amendments were adopted, and there it is again passed. If the body insists, then a committee of conference is appointed, and notice being given to the other house, a like committee is appointed, and these two committees meet. If they agree on a report, then the bill, as reported, is voted on again in each house. If they disagree, each reports, and sometimes a new committee is appointed and sometimes the bills fail. But if it passes both houses, the President signs it, if he approves; if he disapproves, he returns it within ten days to the house in which it originated, with his objections. If that house passes it again by a two-thirds vote, it becomes a law. There is no further action by either of the parties.

Arrangements for the Inauguration.

—The executive committee on the ceremonies pertaining to the inauguration of Garfield, have prepared a circular for general distribution to the many civil and military organizations which propose to be present on that occasion on the 4th of next month. The circular is signed by H. C. Orbin, assistant adjutant-general United States army, corresponding secretary. The committee say:

"This committee will do all in its power to provide for the comfort of such organizations as may give it notice of their coming. It cannot, of course, furnish quarters or subsistence, and that there may be no trouble on this score, it is earnestly requested that each visiting organization send an agent to this city, or appoint some one already here, to act as such agent, with authority to make contracts in its behalf for quarters and subsistence. Such agent should report to these headquarters, where he will receive information as to rooms and prices, and will be aided in finding accommodations for his organization. This committee cannot be responsible for any discomfort which may result from failure to act upon this suggestion. It is also recommended that each visiting organization shall, when it arrives within three hours ride of the capital, telegraph the fact to the committee."

A Giant Telegraph Monopoly.

—A few weeks ago the people were happy over the prospect of an early end of the telegraph monopoly, a new line having been constructed, the benefits of which, it was promised, would be enjoyed by the Southern States. The wires were put up, offices were opened, rates of tariff were issued, and just about the time the citizens of the towns and cities favored by the new line began to congratulate themselves on the benefits of a competing line, lo! and behold, the master spirit of the enterprise, Jay Gould, sold out the entire concern—his associate stockholders as well as the telegraph—to the Western Union, which now makes that line the strongest overland telegraphic company in the world, perhaps, and a giant monopoly, equaled only by the "Southern Express," whose extortionate rates begin at Richmond, and end only on the extreme edge of the eastern bank of the Rio Grande.

The telegraph consolidation created considerable excitement among capitalists and in business centres, and Rufus Hatch, the New

York banker, who was a stockholder in Gould's original enterprise, attempted, by legal proceedings, to prevent the consolidation, but it was effected nevertheless. A company, with a capital of one million dollars, to compete with the Western Union, is now talked of in Chicago, but should the company be formed it will probably confine its operations to the Western States. In the meantime, the scheme of a Government postal telegraph is gaining in popular favor.

The Maine Prohibitory Law.

—Over the signature of "A Rebel Brigadier in New England," Hon. A. M. Wadell, of Wilmington, N. C., who visited that section as a stump speaker in the last Presidential canvass, contributes a very interesting letter to the Raleigh *News and Observer* concerning his experiences in the land of steady habits. Speaking of the Maine liquor law he says:

"The Rebel Brigadier carefully inquired into the history and results of prohibitory legislation there, which satisfied him that, although absolute prohibition is practically impossible, and although the enforcement of the law gives rise to much perjury and deprives the State of considerable revenue, it prevents a great deal of crime and misery, to which other communities are subject, by limiting the facilities for obtaining liquor, and keeping thereby in the pockets of the people, for expenditure in legitimate methods, thousands of dollars which would otherwise go to the vendors of the 'poison.' Still there does not seem to be any serious difficulty in the way of man's getting a drink, if he puts his whole mind on it (like the fellow who dug for a gopher during the war), and goes armed with that most formidable of all human weapons, money. There are a plenty of people there who get 'fatigued with spirits,' but they have to do it in a sneaking way, which only adds to the degradation, and they are obliged to do it on a very mean liquor, for it doesn't pay to keep a good and costly article when it is liable to be seized at any time. It may be that every man is gifted with a certain amount of 'pure cussedness' distributed through the channels of his nature, and that this will cause him to get drunk in some other way, so that the average will be maintained; but every good citizen and every pious woman will say, in regard to the channel through which the propensity to drink flows, 'dam it!'"

The Democrats in Congress.

—It is a matter of political interest to know in what States in the Union the Democracy fell back in the last election for members of the House of Representatives. The House now in session stands: Democrats, 151; Republicans, 134; Greenbackers, 8; a total of 293. The next House will stand: Republicans, 147; Democrats, 137; Greenbackers, 9; a total of 293, of which a majority is just 147, the Republican strength in the next House, and one vote more than that of the Democrats and Greenbackers combined, even granting that the Greenbackers, which, on every question, is not at all probable.

The Democratic losses are as follows in the States named: 1 member in Indiana, 1 in Kentucky, 1 in Louisiana, 1 in Minnesota, 4 in Missouri, 7 in Ohio, 1 in Oregon, 2 in Pennsylvania, 2 in Tennessee, 1 in Virginia, and 1 in Wisconsin, footing up a loss of 20 members in 10 States. But, on the other hand, the Democrats made a gain of 1 in California, 1 in Nevada, 4 in New York, 1 in North Carolina, or 7 votes in four States.

The chief Democratic loss, therefore, has been suffered in Ohio and Missouri, but for which loss the Democrats would have maintained their own in the House. The six members the Democrats lost in Ohio, if they had been returned for the Democracy, would have made a tie vote between the Republicans and Democrats, without the two readjuster votes of Virginia, and with them the Democracy would have held a majority of two over the Republicans. The loss suffered in Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Missouri, Tennessee and Virginia was ten votes, which, under the Readjuster vote, would have given the Democrats the control of the House without a Greenback vote.

Cotton Planted in Checks.

—A correspondent of the Keowee *Courier* writes the following concerning the planting of cotton in checks, which may be worthy the attention of planters:

Last summer, while at Mr. George Phillips, on Colonel's Fork, I noticed that he had planted a little over an acre and a half acres in checks. On asking him the reason, he said that the cultivation of cotton in checks, &c., Mr. Phillips informed me that he had laid off the rows three feet each way; but before doing this he had broken the ground very deep with small plows and bedded it. The guano was put in the checks and then covered lightly with a little earth. The whole amount of guano used was 325 pounds. After putting in the guano the seed were dropped, six to seven in each check, and covered with a small plow. At the proper time the cotton was put to a stand, two stalks being left in each hill or check. The land was plowed both ways, making the work done with the hoe lighter. The yield from this acre and a half was 2,575 pounds of seed cotton. The land was by no means of the best quality, but rather ordinary. Mr. Phillips also informed me that he could cultivate as much cotton again planted in the check, as he could drilled cotton. It is contended by some that cotton planted in checks can be worked with one half the labor and expense that it requires to work drilled cotton, that it will grow larger, produce more squares and hold them better.

Mr. W. J. Hix agrees very nearly with Mr. Phillips in his statement in regard to checked cotton. He is convinced that it is by far the best way to plant cotton. He will plant a number of acres this way the present year. Mr. Hix planted a two acre lot last year, and though he did not succeed in getting a good stand, still he made an excellent crop on the two acres. The rows were laid off about the same width as those mentioned above, but instead of having two stalks in the hill, only one was left. About one hundred and fifty pounds of guano were used and the yield was about 2,700 pounds of seed cotton.

A Great Mule Market.

—St. Louis, Mo., is the great mule market of the country, the central point from which this species of stock is distributed all over the Union. A reporter for the *Republican* recently visited one of the large dealers and gathered the following facts regarding the mule trade the present season:

The mule season has fairly begun, but is far from being as active as the season was last year. The dealers are several drawbacks. Cotton planters have not commenced to get ready for their ploughing. The cold weather prevailing has set them back, and besides they bought largely last year and will not need so many this year. The export demand is very small. The demand from the East and North is not very large. Speculators made a good deal of money the first three months of the year 1880, and their profits the balance of the year were also large. On all their ventures they made money, prices kept on advancing and the demand was very urgent, and this made speculators somewhat reckless. Last summer they began buying and contracting for January and February of 1881, and paid pretty good prices. Now

country shippers and speculators find that their anticipations are not being realized, and from the present outlook it is not unlikely that they will lose money. One prominent mule shipper, who has over a thousand head corralled up in an interior county in Missouri, remarked to the reporter, "I have a large bunch, and if anybody will pay me first cost and the feed, I will let him have the mules and take off \$3,000 besides, and I know others who will take off a percentage if they can get back their money only." Mr. William P. Crowhite, a well known feeder, was also interviewed by the reporter and asked why he had the receipts fallen off here. The total receipts of horses and mules from January to the 19th, inclusive, were only 25,122 head, while for the corresponding nineteen days in 1880 the receipts were 6,618 head, or nearly three times as many as in 1881. "Well, you see," said Mr. Crowhite, "the demand for mules is small and prices fluctuating and not very high at that, and thus keep back the supply. Were the demand as large as last January, the receipts would be as liberal."

The Irish State Trials.

—In the Court of Queen's Bench at Dublin, on the 25th, in the case of the Crown vs. the traversers, Judge Fitzgerald pronounced his charge to the jury at 12:20, p. m. He asked them to perform their duty with courage, sprung from the desire to act conscientiously, without fear or favor. The jury having asked for the necessary documents, retired to deliberate upon their verdict. Judge Fitzgerald, replying to Mr. McDonough of the counsel for the traversers, admitted that if his directions to the jury were wrong in point of law, he could be put right by an appeal to the Supreme Court. Mr. McDonough began an argument quoting authorities, when Mr. Parnell entered the Court and was loudly cheered by the audience in the gallery. There was great excitement in Court.

Judge Fitzgerald, in his summing up, was specially severe on the violence of the leading members and paid agents of the Land League. If the jury, he said, found all the charges not made out, it would be their duty to acquit the traversers. If, on the other hand, they found the charges brought home to one of the traversers, all according to law, were equally guilty. In connection with this point he told the jury that it was for the Court to lay down the law, which, if wrong, could be amended elsewhere. Mr. McDonough contended that the Judge should not have mentioned his power of appeal to the jury.

At 7:45 o'clock the jury were discharged, the foreman stating that it was utterly impossible that they could agree. A juror had previously stated that they were ten to two, but the Judge said he could only receive an unanimous verdict. Great excitement prevailed, and it was heightened when the Judge, after the exhibition of the day in Court, said he could not expect a free and unanimous verdict. Immense crowds were cheering outside the court house. As soon as the result of the trial was known in Dungarvan, the town was brilliantly illuminated. The bands paraded the streets. The mention of the traversers' names was cheered and the surrounding hills were ablaze for twenty miles. A Republican Stricture of Elliott.

—Commenting upon the recent visit of colored Republicans to Gen. Garfield, the *New York Times*, a stalwart Republican paper, pays R. B. Elliott the following well-deserved rebuke:

It is a pity that the Southern Republicans who called upon the President elect a few days since, should have accepted a leader and spokesman that notorious negro, R. B. Elliott, now of South Carolina. The delegation in question visited Gen. Garfield with the ostensible purpose of learning to what extent he was disposed to support the Republican organization in the South, and whether or not he would do all in his power to right the wrongs which have so long been suffered by the colored people there. In this connection it might as well be understood, first as last, that if men of the Elliott class are to be regarded as the leaders of Southern Republicanism, it would be better if they were in the future neglected, as it has been in the past. It is high time that the Republican party in the South rid itself of such men as this same Robert B. Elliott. He has done more to bring disgrace upon it than even the prodigal Moses or the weeping Achan. It is true that he is a black man of the deepest hue, but he is not a Southern negro, and has absolutely nothing in common with the people whom he claims to represent. He was born in Boston, Mass., and was educated in England, remaining for many years in that country. He was never heard of in the South until after the war, and then the chief prominence which he gained was in connection with corrupt politics and disreputable transactions in the Legislature. By his great ability and superior education, he might have been an ornament, not only to his race, but to the country. He chose rather to be a selfish and slippery trickster. He has received Congressional and other high honors from the colored people of South Carolina. In return, he has never lost an opportunity of misrepresenting them. He was appointed a special agent of the treasury some time before the Chicago Convention, and earned his pay by appearing in meetings for the purpose of denouncing and against the honest policies of his constituents. He now seeks prominence to the end that he may have the lion's share in controlling the Federal patronage in South Carolina. For the sake of the party in the South and elsewhere, it is to be hoped that he and men like him, who are always heard more after an election than during the thick of a contest, may be sent to the rear and kept there.

MERE-MENTION.

A coal company in Colorado struck oil a few days ago at a depth of 1,145 feet. The commissioner of pensions says it will require \$500,000,000 to pay all claims under the rearrangements of the pension law of 1879. Jesse D. Bright, who was expelled from the United States Senate in 1861 for disloyalty, died last Wednesday at his home in Indianapolis, Ind. A new and beautiful steamer, the "City of Columbia," has just been placed on the line between New York and Charleston. After bickering over local politics and causing the defeat of the Democratic nominee for President, the New York Democracy now give the country the pleasing assurance that they are going to try to come together. Hon. Howell E. Jackson, a State Credit Democrat, has been elected United States Senator from Tennessee. Since the commencement of the season, nearly three millions of tons of ice have been housed on the Hudson river, at an expense not exceeding twenty-five cents per ton. The ice will average twelve inches in thickness. The national debt of England is held by about 23,000 people; that of France by about 4,000,000. An Iowa clergyman regulates his marriage fees by weight, the rate being four cents a pound for the groom and two cents for the bride. The *Scientific American* estimates that more than \$35,000,000 was brought into the United States last year, by foreign immigrants. It is stated that to secure his election as U. S. Senator from Nebraska, Hon. H. H. Van Wyck spent \$60,000.

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